

# Kentucky Gazette.

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LEXINGTON, K. THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 28, 1820.

[VOL. XXXIV]

## TERMS OF THE Kentucky Gazette, PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING, By I. T. CAVINS.

The price to Subscribers, is, THREE DOLLARS per annum, PAID IN ADVANCE, or FOUR DOLLARS at the end of the year. All new subscribers must in every instance be paid in advance.

The terms of advertising in this paper, are, FIFTY CENTS for the first insertion of every 15 lines or under, and TWENTY-FIVE CENTS for each continuance; longer advertisements in the same proportion.

All communications addressed to the editor, must be paid for when ordered to be discontinued.

## Laws of the United States.



By Authority.

### AN ACT

Making Appropriations for the Support of the Navy of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for defraying the expenses of the navy, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty, the following sums be, and the same are hereby, respectively, appropriated:

For pay and subsistence of the officers, and pay of the seamen, nine hundred and eighty-nine thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

For provisions, four hundred and fifteen thousand one, hundred and eighty-seven dollars.

For medicine, stores, and all expenses on account of the sick, including the marine corps, thirty-six thousand dollars.

For store rent, freight, transportation enlistment of seamen, and all other contingent expenses, two hundred and forty thousand dollars.

For improvement of navy yards, docks and wharves, pay of superintendents, storekeepers, clerks, and laborers, one hundred thousand dollars.

For payment of contracts made for shells and shot, and for military stores, fifty thousand dollars.

For pay and subsistence of the marine corps, one hundred and seventy-seven thousand two hundred and twenty-eight dollars.

For clothing the same, twenty-seven thousand two hundred and five dollars.

For contingent expenses of the same, twenty thousand dollars.

For military stores one thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the several appropriations herein before made, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GALLARD,  
President of the Senate pro tempore.  
Washington, March 17, 1820. Approved:  
JAMES MONROE.

### AN ACT

For the Relief of the Heirs and legal Representatives of Nicholas Vreeland deceased.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department be authorized to audit and settle the claim of the heirs and legal representatives of Nicholas Vreeland, on the thirtieth of November, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, for two hundred and forty five dollars and sixty-six ninetieths, and numbered sixteen hundred and fifty; which certificate is alleged to have been accidentally destroyed, and appears by the records of the Treasury to be outstanding and unpaid; and to pay to the surviving executors of said deceased, for the use and benefit of the heirs and Representatives of the said deceased, the principal of said certificate, and so much of the interest thereon as may remain due thereon: Provided, That the said surviving executors execute and deliver to the Comptroller of the Treasury a bond of indemnity in such sum, and with such security, as the Comptroller may direct and approve.

H. CLAY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GALLARD,  
President of the Senate pro tempore.  
Washington, April 5, 1820. Approved:  
JAMES MONROE.

### AN ACT

Further to suspend, for a limited time, the Sale or Forfeiture of Lands, for Failure in completing the Payment thereon.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the operation of the sixth condition of the fifth section of the act, entitled "An act to amend the act, entitled 'An act providing for the sale of the lands of the United States northwest of the Ohio, and above the mouth of Kentucky river,' be, and the same is hereby, suspended until the twenty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, in favor of the purchasers of public lands, at any of the land offices of the United States: Provided, That the benefit of this act shall not be extended to any one purchaser for a greater quantity than six hundred and forty acres.

H. CLAY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GALLARD,  
President of the Senate pro tempore.  
Washington, March 30, 1820. Approved:  
JAMES MONROE.

### AN ACT

For the Relief of Mary Cassin, widow and administratrix of Patrick Cassin, deceased.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department audit and settle the claim of Mary Cassin, widow and administratrix of Patrick Cassin, deceased, for moneys advanced by her said husband to soldiers in the army of the United States, on account of pay due to them at the time said advances were made; and to allow and pay to the said Mary Cassin, administratrix as aforesaid, out of any unappropriated moneys in the Treasury, such part of said claim as shall not appear to have been paid to the said soldiers, respectively, by any officer of the United States: Provided, That the said Mary Cassin, administratrix as aforesaid, shall, previous to the receipt of the moneys which may be allowed her under this act, deliver to the Comptroller of the Treasury a bond of indemnity, in such sum, and with such securities as he may direct.

H. CLAY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GALLARD,  
President of the Senate pro tempore.  
Washington, April 5, 1820. Approved:  
JAMES MONROE.

### AN ACT

For the relief of John A. Dix.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War, be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay of John A. Dix, a lieutenant in the army of the United States, one hundred and twelve dollars, in full for extra services performed as adjutant, under the command of Colonel John B. Walbach, in Portsmouth harbor, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen; and that the same be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GALLARD,  
President of the Senate pro tempore.  
Washington, April 5, 1820. Approved:  
JAMES MONROE.

### AN ACT

For the Relief of Robert Swartwout.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby, authorized to audit and settle the account of Robert Swartwout, and to allow him such sum as may appear equitable and just, in consequence of the loss sustained in the sale of certain Treasury Notes, for and on account of the United States.

H. CLAY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GALLARD,  
President of the Senate pro tempore.  
April 5, 1820. Approved:  
JAMES MONROE.

### AN ACT

For the Relief of John Harding, Giles Harding, John Shute, and John Nichols.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury be, and they hereby are, authorized and directed to audit and settle the claim of John Harding, Giles Harding, John Shute, and John Nichols, for fifteen boats belonging to them and detained at Baton Rouge, by Major General Thomas, in the year eighteen hundred and fifteen; and to allow them any sum not exceeding, in the whole, nine hundred dollars; which allowance, when made, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GALLARD,  
President of the Senate pro tempore.  
Washington, April 5, 1820. Approved:  
JAMES MONROE.

### AN ACT

For the Relief of the legal Representatives of John O'Connor, deceased.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the legal Representatives of John O'Connor, deceased, be, and they are hereby, confirmed in their title to a tract of land situated on Buffalo Creek, in the state of Mississippi, containing eight hundred acres, granted by the Spanish government to William Conway, by patent, dated the fourteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and conveyed to John O'Connor, by the said Conway, on the twenty-sixth day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven: Provided, That nothing in this act contained shall affect the claim or claims of any other person to the said land, or any part thereof, derived from the United States, or any other source whatever.

H. CLAY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GALLARD,  
President of the Senate pro tempore.  
Washington, April 5, 1820. Approved:  
JAMES MONROE.

### AN ACT

For the Relief Jennings O'Bannon.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed equitably to settle a account of expenses incurred by Jennings O'Bannon, in a suit erroneously instituted against him on behalf of the United States, on the exhibition of proper vouchers; and the sum which shall be found due shall be paid to the said Jennings O'Bannon, out of any moneys in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GALLARD,  
President of the Senate pro tempore.  
Washington, April 5, 1820. Approved:  
JAMES MONROE.

### AN ACT

Authorizing the Secretary of State to issue Letters Patent to Richard Willcox.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to issue letters patent to Richard Willcox, for his invention of a rotary portable oven, and for his improvements of the ovens now in use; and also for his several inventions and improvements in the process of disinfection, and modes and means of conducting the same, upon his complying with the directions of the act, entitled "An act to promote the progress of the useful arts, and to repeal the act heretofore made for that purpose," and an act, entitled "An act to extend the privilege of obtaining patents for useful discoveries and inventions to certain persons therein mentioned, and to enlarge and define the penalties for violating the rights of patents," except so far as the said acts, or any part or parts of them, require a residence of two years within the United States; in like manner, in all respects, as if the said Richard Willcox had resided two years within the United States.

H. CLAY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GALLARD,  
President of the Senate pro tempore.  
Washington, April 5, 1820. Approved:  
JAMES MONROE.

### AN ACT

For the Relief of Anthony S. Delisle Edward B. Duley, and John M. Van Cleef.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the forfeiture of the brig Sally, of Wilmington, in North Carolina, by reason of the importation of six persons of color from Martinique into the United States, and the condemnation of the said brig for that cause, adjudged by the District Court of North Carolina, be, and the same is hereby, remitted so far as the United States are interested therein.

H. CLAY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GALLARD,  
President of the Senate pro tempore.  
Washington, April 7, 1820. Approved:  
JAMES MONROE.

### AN ACT

For apportioning the Representatives in the Seventeenth Congress, to be elected in the States of Massachusetts and Maine, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in the election of Representatives in the seventeenth Congress, the State of Massachusetts shall be entitled to choose seven Representatives only; and the state of Maine shall be entitled to choose seven Representatives, according to the consent of the Legislature of said State of Massachusetts, for this purpose given by their resolve passed on the twenty fifth day of January last, and prior to the

admission of the State of Maine into the Union.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted That if the seat of any of the Representatives in the present Congress, who were elected in and under the authority of the State of Massachusetts, and who are now inhabitants of the State of Maine, shall be vacated by death, resignation, or otherwise, such vacancy shall be supplied by a successor, who shall, at the time of his election, be an inhabitant of the State of Maine.

H. CLAY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GALLARD,  
President of the Senate pro tempore.  
April 7, 1820. Approved:  
JAMES MONROE.

Authorizing Payment to be made for certain Muskets impressed into the Service of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be paid to David Henley, agent of Edward For, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of two hundred and twenty-eight dollars, it being the value of nineteen Muskets, impressed into the service of the United States: Provided, That the said David Henley shall first give security to indemnify the United States, against the claim of any other individual, for the value of said muskets.

H. CLAY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GALLARD,  
President of the Senate pro tempore.  
Washington, April 7, 1820. Approved:  
JAMES MONROE.

### AN ACT

Fixing the time for the next Meeting of Congress.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That after the adjournment of the present session, the next meeting of Congress shall be on the second Monday of November next.

H. CLAY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GALLARD,  
President of the Senate pro tempore.  
Washington, May 13, 1820. Approved:  
JAMES MONROE.

### AN ACT

To amend the act, entitled "An act to provide for the Publication of the Laws of the United States, and for other purposes."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the secretary of state shall, as soon as conveniently may be, after he shall receive any order, resolution, or law, passed by congress, except such orders, resolutions, and laws, as are of a private nature, cause the same to be published in a number of public newspapers, not exceeding one in the District of Columbia, and in not more than three newspapers in each of the several States and Territories of the United States. And he shall also cause to be published, in like manner, in the said newspapers, all public treaties entered into and ratified by the United States, except Indian treaties, which shall be published only in one newspaper, and that to be within the limits of the State or Territory, to which the subject matter of such treaty shall belong.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the first section of the act, entitled "An act to provide for the publication of the laws of the United States, and for other purposes," approved the twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, be, and the same is hereby, repealed: Provided, That such repeal shall not be construed to prevent the payment of any compensation that may be due for the publication of the laws, previous to the promulgation of this act.

H. CLAY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GALLARD,  
President of the Senate pro tempore.  
Washington, May 11, 1820. Approved:  
JAMES MONROE.

### AN ACT

To establish a uniform Mode of Discipline and Field Exercise for the Militia of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the system of discipline and field exercise which is and shall be ordered to be observed by the regular army of the United States, in the different corps of infantry, artillery, and riflemen, shall also be observed by the militia, in the exercise and discipline of the said corps, respectively, throughout the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That so much of the act of congress, approved the eighth of May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, as approves and establishes the rules and discipline of the Baron De Steuben, and requires them to be observed by the militia throughout the United States, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

H. CLAY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GALLARD,  
President of the Senate pro tempore.  
Washington, May 11, 1820. Approved:  
JAMES MONROE.

### AN ACT

Authorizing the Building of a certain Number of small Vessels of War.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to cause to be built and equipped, any number of small vessels of war (not exceeding five) which, in his judgment, the public service may require; the said vessels to be of a force not more than twelve guns each, according to the discretion of the President. And, for carrying this act into effect, the sum of sixty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GALLARD,  
President of the Senate pro tempore.  
Washington, May 13, 1820. Approved:  
JAMES MONROE.

### AN ACT

To revive and continue in force an act, entitled "An act to provide for Persons who were disabled by known Wounds received in the Revolutionary War," and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act, entitled "An act to provide for persons who were disabled by known wounds received in the revolutionary war," passed on the tenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and six, and limited, as in said act declared, to the term of six years, and afterwards revived and continued in force by an act, entitled "An act to revive and continue in force 'An act to provide for persons who were disabled by known wounds received in the revolutionary war,' and for other purposes," for and during the term of six years, as in the said act is declared, shall be, and the same is hereby, revived, and is continued in force for one year: and no longer, from the passing of this act. Provided, that this act shall not be construed to repeal or make void the fourth section of an act, entitled "An act concerning invalid pensions," passed the 3d of March, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen; but the said fourth section of the said last mentioned act shall be, and hereby is declared to be, in full force and effect, any thing in the said act hereby revived and made perpetual to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted That the right any person now has, or may hereafter acquire, to receive a pension in virtue of any law of the United States be considered to commence at the time of completing his testimony, pursuant to the act hereby revived and continued in force.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the agents for the payment of invalid pensioners of the United States shall, in future, be required to give bond, with two or more sureties, to be approved by the Secretary of the Department of War in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, for the faithful discharge of the duties confided to them, respectively.

H. CLAY,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GALLARD,  
President of the Senate pro tempore.  
Washington, May 13, 1820. Approved:  
JAMES MONROE.

## TO THE CULTIVATORS OF THE SOIL. The American Farmer.

THE first number of the AMERICAN FARMER, was issued on the 23d of April, 1819. It may be announced as an established National work, adapted to all the varieties of our climate, since many of the most eminent citizens in all the states, contribute by their patronage and their pens, to its circulation and its usefulness.

To make known all discoveries in the science, and all improvements in the practice of AGRICULTURE and DOMESTIC ECONOMY—and to develop the means and designate plans of internal improvements generally constitute the chief objects to which the American Farmer is devoted. It takes no concern or interest in party politics, nor in the transient occurrences of the day.

The Farmer is published weekly, on a sheet the size of a large news paper, and folded so as to make eight pages—and to admit of being conveniently bound up and preserved in volumes. Each volume will consist of fifty two numbers, a title page and an index, and numerous engravings to represent new implements, and improved systems of husbandry.

Each number gives a true and accurate statement of the then selling prices of country produce, live stock and all the principal articles brought for sale in the Baltimore market.

For the sum of Five Dollars, per annum to be paid in advance the actual receipt of every number is guaranteed. That is, when they fail to come to hand, duplicates shall be sent until every number shall have been received.

As the Editor takes the risk and cost of the mail on letters addressed to him—should subscription money miscarry, he

nevertheless, holds himself bound to furnish the paper.

To those who may think the price of subscription too high, it may be remarked, that on a comparison of their actual contents, one volume of the American Farmer will be found to contain as much as four volumes of the "Memoirs of the Agricultural Society of Philadelphia;" and four of that patriotic, and and exceedingly valuable work, sell for \$12.

To show that the American Farmer, is conducted in a manner to answer the great national purposes for which it was established, and that is not underserving the encouragement of the Agriculturists of the United States, the following testimonials are respectfully submitted—others equally conclusive, might be added.

Extract of a letter from Governor Linn, who is acknowledged to be one of the most wealthy, well informed and best managing farmers in the United States.

"The Farmer, so far, is the best Agricultural compilation, in my humble opinion, that I have ever seen, and deserves the patronage of the public."

From the President of the Agricultural Society, Eastern Shore of Maryland.

"I am anxious to preserve the whole of the work, and wish it was in the hands of every farmer in the United States. It is by the diffusion of knowledge only, that we can expect our country to improve in Agriculture, which this paper is admirably calculated to impart to all who will take pains to be improved by reading."

Respectfully thy friend,  
ROB. MOORE.

From an address delivered by Thomas Law, Esq. President of the Agricultural Society of Prince George's county.

"Before I conclude, let me recommend to you the American Farmer, a paper which collects into a focus all the rays of light on Husbandry, which are emanated from every quarter of the globe—I have requested Mr. Skinner to give an annual index, which will make it equal to a library for a farmer."

From Doctor Calvin Jones, of Raleigh, North Carolina, a gentleman of high repute for his devotion to the interest of Agriculture, and for his attainments in other sciences.

FOR THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Mr. Gales—I request of you the favor to inform those respectable friends who have interested themselves in the success of the "American Farmer," that the patronage proffered is not such as will justify its publication. The best service I can now render them is, to recommend to their notice the "American Farmer," an Agricultural paper, published weekly by John S. Skinner of Baltimore. An acquaintance with this work will prevent any regret being experienced at the non-appearance of mine.

CALVIN JONES.

The following notice was addressed at their own expense, through the public papers of that state, by the board of managers of the Agricultural Society.

TO THE PLANTERS OF S. CAROLINA.

The "American Farmer," which is, as appears from its title, devoted principally to subjects relating to agriculture, contains a great variety of matter, the result of actual and well digested experiments, embracing the whole range of domestic and rural economy, such as cannot fail, if duly observed, to be highly beneficial to your interests. The great object of this society is, to promote agriculture, and thereby advance the prosperity not of themselves individually, but of their fellow-citizens generally. They believe they cannot more effectually, in this early stage of their organization, promote their object, than by recommending this paper to your perusal. They therefore take the liberty to recommend the American Farmer as highly worthy of your attention. By order of the Board of Managers,

J. J. CHAPPELLE,  
Vice-President presiding.

Extract from the proceedings of the agricultural Society of Albemarle, Virginia, at their last meeting, May 3, 1820.

"In order more generally to disseminate the agricultural intelligence and improvements made throughout the United States, the Society resolve to present each of its members with the first volume of the American Farmer, edited at Baltimore, by John S. Skinner, Esq. P. MINOR, Secy."

All gentlemen who feel an interest in the circulation of a Journal devoted to the objects and conducted on the plan here described, are requested to transmit the names of subscribers, and if in all cases the money must be remitted before the paper can be sent. It will, however, be returned in any case, where the subscriber, on a view of the paper, not being satisfied, may think proper to return it to the editor within three weeks.

An allowance of 10 per cent. will be made when claimed, on all monies received for, and remitted to the editor.

A few of the first volume, either in sheets or well bound, with a copious Index, remain on hand for sale.

Notes of the Banks of North and South Carolina, Georgia and Virginia, generally, will be received at par.

All communications to be addressed to  
JOHN S. SKINNER,  
Baltimore.

June 23, 1820

Subscriptions for the American Farmer received at the Gazette Office, where the work may be seen.

To John Curry and Mary Curry,

Take Notice,

THAT I shall on the 18th day of September in the year 1820, take the depositions of John Reno and others, at the house of Jesse Reno, in the county of Muhlenburgh—and I shall also, on the 20th day of said month in the year 1820, take the deposition of Anthony Thompson and others, at the house of Samuel Hanbeck, in the county of Davies—and I shall also, on the 22d day of the same month, take the deposition of John Vanada and others, at the house of Samuel Hopkins, esq. in the county of Henderson, to be read as evidence in Henderson Circuit Court, wherein I am defendant and you are complainant.

Yours, &c.  
J. MARTIN CANADA.

August 3, 1820—31\*2m







# African Sab. School vindicated. Vindication of Sabbath School

of Carthage, in addition to its fortifications, was garrisoned by 1600 veteran troops besides 200 militia, and had provisions for more than six months; that the edifice of the suppressed inquisition served for a general magazine, in which the governor had made a vast deposit of provisions of all kinds, and munitions of war. These provisions, the fortifications or the city, and the vigilance and enthusiasm of the commanders, rendered the place impregnable.

Captain Belmonte set out on the 21st of July for Turbaco, with despatches from the governor to the general in chief of the enemy's army, in obedience to the orders of the king of Spain, directed to Col. Montilla, with propositions for a reconciliation.

An insurgent brig was lost in the bay of Rumpo del Gato, near Carthage. It was said at Jamaica, that an insurgent squadron had presented itself off the coast of Carthage, for the purpose of blockading the place.—*Post. Adv.*

From the New-York Columbian, Sept. 8.

## IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

By the favor of Dr. Mitchell we are enabled to lay before our readers the following very interesting letter from J. Robinson, Esq. The magnitude of the discovery will not fail to arrest the attention of every one, and the surprise is that such an event of ocean and so situated should not have been generally known. It is said however, to have been discovered some years since by some American whalers, and the knowledge concealed for mercantile purposes.

VALPARAISO, JAN. 23, 1820.

Sir—I avail myself of an opportunity to write by the way of England, to notify you of a recent important discovery of land in the south seas.

In the month of February of the current year, captain Smith, master of the British merchant brigantine Williams, on a passage from Buenos Ayres to this port, round Cape Horn, in lat. 61 40 S. discovered land. When he arrived here, he reported what he had seen, but most persons were incredulous. Mortified by this scepticism, upon his return passage to Monte Video, he sailed to the southward to ascertain whether he had been deceived or not; but meeting bad weather, and encountering ice, he was obliged to desist and prosecute his voyage—yet without abandoning his original intention of losing his sanguine belief in the existence of land in that neighborhood. In Monte Video, he prepared his vessel rather better than common, and proceeded a second time round the cape towards Valparaiso, and on the 15th of October was gratified by a second sight of the same land he had seen before. The water was then high coloured, and he sounded in sixty five fathoms, black and white sand & shells. The soundings gradually decreased to twenty five fathoms and less, but coarser, and of an oozy, greenish colour as he approached the shore. Capt. Smith was obliged to stand off and on by a heavy swell until the 17th ult. when he landed in lat. 64 43 S. and 57 10 W. longitude, by an observation and an excellent chronometer. Here he saw many seals, sea lions, whales, and sea fowls—all perfectly fearless and unacquainted with danger. This land he calls a continent, and gave it the name of *New South Britain*, upon which he hoisted the British flag.

On the north coast of this land there is a chain or line of islands, from two to ten miles distant from the main, to which he gave the name of *Penguin Islands*. Between these islands and the main land there is a kind of channel, from two to ten miles wide, with some current—and in one place an appearance of breakers, produced probably by a narrow passage and sunken rocks. The passage there is not more than a mile wide, but Capt. Smith did not explore it.

Captain Smith coasted to the west and west by south, sometimes inside of the islands, at others between them and the main, to the latitude of 63° 53' south—longitude 65 west; the wind then blowing from the south west; he took his departure and steered from the land north west by west, when it bore south and west, as far as could be discerned with good glasses, and with every appearance of its extending further. He describes the whole of this land, both the main and the islands, as being very high, even above the clouds, and the summits as having been covered with snow, and with generally a sterile, barren aspect, but with some indications of vegetation, shrubbery, and wood in the valleys and apertures of the hills and mountains, and likewise with rivers and creeks.—He stretched along this coast, three hundred miles, with generally cool, pleasant weather, but not having been provided with boats, he did not attempt to re-land, notwithstanding he saw fine bays and sandy beaches.

Captain Smith saw many fish of all colours and sizes, and different denominations. The most remarkable resembled the cod fish of Cape Arguilly Bank, and the Isle Juan Fernandez. The whales were like those of Hudson Bay and Davis Straits. Besides these, he saw a species of white whale and black fish.

The soundings, or rather the matter drawn up with the lead, at each cast, are preserved. I have seen them, and likewise a draught of the land, by a good hand. Capt. Smith, the commander of the Andromache, and other British naval forces in these seas, will dispatch a vessel in a few days to survey this land and report upon it.

Thinking this discovery may be interesting to you, sir, inasmuch as it may be the means of throwing a new light upon geography, navigation, and the theory of

the earth, I take the liberty to communicate the information, in the hopes that the facts will be gratifying to the Lyceum and useful to society in general.

Permit me to hint, that it is probable many great discoveries are yet to be made in this hemisphere, and that much has escaped the most curious observers in the Pacific Ocean. Should the government of the United States equip and commission a vessel with suitable persons for a voyage of discovery to this quarter of the world, I think that the government and nation would be amply rewarded by the acquisition of knowledge, in addition to the conscious satisfaction, arising from having patronised and promoted laudable intelligence, adventure and enterprise.

Perhaps new sources of wealth—happiness, power and revenue would be disclosed, and science itself be benefited thereby. The land lately discovered lies in the track of vessels bound into and out of the Pacific Ocean.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

J. ROBINSON.

To the hon. Samuel L. Mitchell, LL.D. President of the Lyceum of Natural History, N. York, &c. &c. &c.

## HORRID MURDER.

It is our painful duty to state that Mrs. JANE BURNS, wife of Mr. Andrew Burns, was murdered on Wednesday evening last at his residence about one and a half miles from this place, by a Shawnee Indian called *Little George*. Pursuit has been made after the murderer, but he is not yet taken.

Missouri Her.

## Tammany Society.

76

## ANNIVERSARY.

THE Sons of Tammany or Brethren of the Columbian Order, will meet at their great Wigwam on THURSDAY the 12th of the month of Travelling at the rising of the Sun, to celebrate the Anniversary of the discovery of America.

A stated meeting will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING precisely at the going down of the Sun.

A punctual attendance is requested, as there will be business of importance brought before the Society.

By order of the Grand Sachem, I. T. CAVINS, Secy.

Month of Corn, 27th, 1. D. 523

## University of Maryland.

### FACULTY OF PHYSIC.

BALTIMORE, AUGUST 1820.

TO Students of Physic, and others interested in the promotion of Science, the following regulations relative to the plan of Medical Instruction in this institution, are submitted:

I. The Lectures commence annually on the last Monday of October, and terminate on the last day of February. The first Monday of April is the day fixed for holding the commencement.

II. A candidate may enter his name for the degree of Doctor of Physic after having attended two sessions of Lectures—but his attendance on a term of Medical Lectures in any other school of approved reputation will be allowed in lieu of a session in this Faculty.

III. Attendance on the Lectures of each Professor during one term, admits a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Physic.

IV. Candidates for degrees are required to write a Thesis on some Medical subject, in the Latin, English or French language. To encourage classical attainments, a medal will be awarded for the Thesis best written in the Latin Language.

ANATOMY—John B. Davidge, M.D. Daily.

Wm. Howard, M.D. Adj. Daily.

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE—Nathaniel Porter, M.D.—Daily.

CHEMISTRY AND MINERALOGY—Elisha De Bette, M.D.—Daily.

MATERIA MEDICA—Samuel Baker, M.D.—Four times a week.

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY—Granville Sharp Patterson, Esq. Daily.

MECHANICS AND DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN—R. W. Hall, M.D.—4 times a week.

LECTURES ON PRACTICE—Maxwell McDowell, M.D.—Four times a week.

The Professors of Anatomy and Midwifery are provided with such apparatus and preparations as are conducive to the improvement of their respective classes.

The Museum of the Professor of Surgery in variety, excellence, and number of preparations, natural and morbid, is far superior to any other in America.

The splendid Chymical and Philosophical apparatus, lately imported from France and England, and the Mineralogical Professor ample means of treating the various subjects of his course.

The Faculty of Medicine, anxious that the School of Physic in the University of Maryland should offer facilities equal to any other establishment in the United States, have determined to finish the present splendid buildings, and to add elegant rooms for a Museum, and various other accommodations.

Light Rev. Bishop Kemp, D. D. Provost.

MAXWELL MCDOWELL, M.D. Dean of the Faculty of Physic.

Aug. 25—360036

The editors of the National Intelligencer are desirous to insert the above once a week till the first of November. Richmond Enquirer once a week six times. Lexington Gazette, Cincinnati Inquirer, Knoxville Intelligencer, Charleston Courier, and Savannah Republican will insert the same once a fortnight, 3 times, and forward their bill to the Federal Republican office for collection.

For Sale very low For Cash.

A PAIR OF WELL TRAINED Match Horses;

Also, a large close covered Jersey Wagon,

Almost new, with a set of SILVER MONTED HARNESS, complete. Application to be made at Mr. Luke Usher's Tavern.

Lexington, Aug. 10, 1820—33-4t



## AGRICULTURE.

COMMUNICATION.

"In the fall of the year 1813 or 1814, Am Farrow, of Lexington, Kentucky, obtained from the steam mill, one bushel of a peculiarly large wheat, said to have been brought there by an old man (probably a foreigner) and exchanged for flour. This wheat was so remarkable that it was not ground, but saved for sowing and given to Mr. Farrow, by Mr. Winslow, one of the proprietors of the mill, for that purpose. It was accordingly sown on a lot of ground containing a little upwards of one acre. On the fourth of July the following season it (the crop) was gathered in, and in the month of October it was threshed out, when it was found to have produced largely between sixty and seventy bushels. It weighed about 66 lbs. to the bushel. What was remarkable in this wheat, was, that it produced in the field sometimes 15 or 16 stalks from one grain. The stalks were larger than the common, and approaching in color those of rye: the grains were also white and much larger, and the heads fuller than common wheat. About 60 bushels were sold at one dollar per bushel—and this, together with several bushels which the family used, were the product of one bushel and one acre. Harvest for this wheat about one week later than common white or red wheat. About 10 or 12 acres of red bearded wheat were sown adjoining this—and the winter being very severe, did not produce as well as usual—it was also much injured by the wheat, while this remained perfectly free from its ravages. Noted from Mr. Farrow's own statement."

Any gentleman who may have any of the above wheat, will confer a favor on the editor of this paper by furnishing him with a small sample.—*Public Adv.*

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

OF ALBEMARLE.

ON PEACH TREES.

Sir,

A late indisposition, at the time I had allotted to myself to redeem the pledge on my part, which was mutually given by several members of the society at our last meeting, to embody such information as each might possess upon certain subjects, must be my apology for offering the following partial performance of that engagement.

A full and comprehensive account of the best management of fruit trees—the kinds of each species now held in estimation—with the remedies for the maladies and destroying insects, to which they are becoming more and more subject; is a desideratum in domestic and rural economy, which I will not mislead the society in saying it will ever be in my power to supply. But had it not been for the cause already assigned, I should certainly have touched upon more branches of this subject than one, and not have contended myself upon this one, with copying a paper which I published some years ago in a magazine, so limited however in its circulation in this quarter, that I dare say, the information it contains, will be new to nine-tenths of the members of the society. It was addressed to Doct. Mease, Editor of the Archives of Useful Knowledge, and dated at

Bremo, Fluvanna City, Vir. May 1820.

A remedy against the insect which deposits its eggs in the bark of the peach tree, has become an object of importance in the cultivation of this valuable fruit. The peach tree all over Virginia has experienced the destructive effects of this insect, and tried, some of which for a time have promised success, but finally issued in disappointment.—The fly lays its eggs in the bark of the tree, just at the surface of the earth, where the rougher and harder bark of the trunk begins to change to the softer character of that which covers the roots. In this part the insect is able to puncture the surface, and there introduce its eggs. This is performed, in our climate from the middle of July, through August and September. Early in August, for the most part, I find the worms have assumed the chrysalis state, and soon after, say 8 or 10 days, are transformed into flies, when they immediately begin to deposit their eggs, which are soon hatched into worms; and thus the round of transformations common to the insect tribes is completed. While in the worm state they do the mischief by preying upon the soft inner bark, which is the medium of circulation for the sap; thus interrupting the flow of the sap, the immediate consequence of which is great injury to the fruit, and finally, its destruction with the life of the tree also.

I think I have discovered a remedy for this mischievous insect in tobacco. As much cured tobacco as is tied up in a bundle for pricing, is sufficient for a tree of moderate size. The tobacco, in a moist state so as to render it flexible, is bound around the body of the tree, just at the surface of the earth, encircling the part where the flies deposit their eggs. This precaution is to be taken a little before the hatching of the flies—the middle of July I find is early enough here. I do not attribute the success of this remedy, to its covering the ruinable part

of the tree merely; for I am informed in other parts of the country, where common straw and other coverings have been used, they have failed. In these cases the fly gets as close to its favourite region, as the covering will admit, and finding some fissure in the bark, there deposits its eggs; but the tobacco, which in its essential qualities is so generally offensive to the insect tribes, is so also, I suppose to this destructive fly, and thereby prevents its approach. Be this however, as it may, I will go on to detail my experience as to the fact. I made my first experiments with tobacco, three years past, this summer, confined to 10 or 12 trees; the next spring I found that the trees still threw out gum at the surface of the earth, and I apprehended my experiment had failed; upon a close examination, however, I discovered that the gum had issued from the old wounds of the worms of the former year, not yet entirely healed. The succeeding summer, I extended the experiment to all my peach trees of favourite selected fruit, consisting of between 50 and 100; and the same result was observed as in the preceding spring; in many cases gum issuing from the old wounds, but no worms, in any instance, where the tobacco had been applied. The last summer I again applied the tobacco upon a still larger scale, and this spring have again examined the trees. I find that those which have had the benefit of the tobacco applied two successive years, have all their wounds entirely healed and, in no instance, have I found the worms to have existed, where the tobacco has been used and preserved through the period of the existence of the flies."

Since the above was written, I have continued to experience uniform success from the use of tobacco, and have now several hundred young peach trees, in perfect health and full bearing, which I attribute entirely to the use of that remedy, and although my neighbours complain that their peach trees are many of them dead, and all rapidly declining, I know of no case where this remedy has been adopted, although I have taken some trouble to make it known around me.

JOHN H. COCKE.

P. MINOR, Esq. Secy of the Agric. Socy of Albemarle.

MARRIED.

In this county on Thursday last, Mr. HENRY C. OVERTY, to Miss MARY F. BELL, daughter of Mr. John Bell.

On the 30th ult. Mr. ISAAC N. HENRY, one of the editors of the St. Louis Enquirer, to Miss PATIENCE COFFIN BENNETT.

DIED.

At Robertson Springs, Mrs. Charlotte Baker, consort of Major I. L. Baker.

Volunteer Drill.

THOSE persons who are disposed to participate in the VOLUNTEER DRILL, a chapter of officers, non-commissioned officers or privates, will assemble on Saturday next at 8 o'clock, on the public square. They will be armed and equipped from the Regimental arsenal. A punctual attendance is requested.

Lexington, Sept. 27, 1820.

85 Dollars Rewrad.

THE Memorandum Book advertised to have been lost by me on the 20th inst. containing

300 Dollars,

In notes on the Virginia Bank and Farmers Bank of Virginia, has been found and returned with only Five Dollars of the money. The person having the money is at liberty to return the balance, say 295 Dollars, and no questions asked. He can inclose it under cover to Mr. Samuel Ayres, or to myself, and deposit it in the letter box of the Post-office in this town.

EDWARD ROWZEE.

Lexington, Sept. 28, 1820—39

On Niggle's wings immortal scoulds fly: 'Tis Will's various actions are but born and die."

DIED.

Reconciliation.

I HAVE returned from Missouri sooner than I expected, when I left this country, and was very agreeably disappointed to find my wife at my father's, where she had been a month, and whither she had fled from savage cruelty, a bill having been filed for a divorce by a certain set, without it being by any means her wish to part with me. A mutual reconciliation has taken place, and as she says she is now perfectly willing to go to Missouri with me, where we will be out of the reach of the cause of all our disturbances. I have, with feelings of heart felt pleasure, forgiven her for all the injuries that have been done me through her by a few finished villains, (my personal enemies) that could not otherwise reach me, and have restored her to my full confidence. It is the desire of my soul, that the citizens should attach as small a portion of censure to Mrs. EVANS as the nature of the case will possibly admit of—those that may not see proper to place it on the proper persons, rather than they should put it on her, will please attach it all to me. Believing it to be noble to spare an enemy when he is in your power, and more especially out of respect to Mrs. E., as I should be necessarily compelled to very seriously eliminate some of her nearest connections, if my enemies should hereafter remain silent, I shall decline the publication promised in this paper on my last starting to Missouri, although it would be somewhat gratifying to my feelings to portray about three first rate and two petty scoundrels. The citizens would do well to be cautious how they put confidence in any reports that may proceed from the present firm manufacturing hall, alias Martinville, of Marble creek, Jessamine county. Without casting the smallest reflection on my wife, is not the foregoing circumstance alone sufficient to put to silence my enemies, and all busy babblers, and cause them to blush and hide their faces in confusion, when they should again attempt to profane my name? To my friends I tender my respectful compliments, of my enemies I ask no favors.

JOHN T. EVANS.

Hardinsburg, Sept. 20th, 1820—39\*

WOOL.

I WILL give the highest price for clean common country WOOL, in KENTUCKY STATE, PAID, delivered at the Factory or to John Bryan & Co. Saddlers.

THOS. ROYLE.

Lexington, May 20, 1820—22\*

Fresh Hogs' Lard, FOR family use, for sale by the small or large quantity. Timothy, Blue-Grass, and an assortment of Garden Seeds, Best LAKE SLAD, smoked. SPANISH BROWN, WHITING, CHALK, and PAINTS, and OIL of every kind. ALSO, A CLOSE BODY COACH, for sale cheap. JOHN STICKNEY.

Sept. 28, 1820—39-3

LOST.

A LARGE EAR RING of fine Gold, was dropped in Main-street, near the corner of Mill-street, on Monday the 18th inst. A gentleman in Domestic Clothing was seen to pick it up by a bystander, who it is hoped will leave it at Mrs. SAUNDERS' Millinery Store, where he will be rewarded for his trouble if he requires it.

Lex. Sept. 21, 1820—38

Medical Lectures.

THE MEDICAL LECTURES in Transylvania University, will commence on the FIRST MONDAY IN NOVEMBER next, by

W. H. DUBLEY, M. D.—Prof. Anatomy and Surgery.

C. S. CALDWELL, M. D.—Institutes Medicine and Materia Medica.

W. H. RICHARDSON, M. D.—Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

JAMES BLYTHE, D. D.—Chemistry.

SAMUEL BROWN, M. D.—Theory and Practice of Medicine.

By order of the Faculty, CHAS. CALDWELL, Decn.

Lexington, July 30, 1820—29\*

LEXINGTON COFFEE HOUSE.

Benjamin Lanphear, STILL OCCUPIES THE HOUSE AT THE (Sign of the Indian Queen.)

A gentleman of experience and veracity, to superintend his stables, he is determined that no gentleman shall have the least occasion to find fault, either with the House or Stable. He feels grateful to his friends and the public for their support hitherto, and hopes in future to merit and receive their patronage.

He would do injustice to his feelings, were he not to return his most grateful thanks to his Masonic Brethren, for their kind and accommodating dispositions, manifested at the last meeting of the Grand Lodge.

36-4m Lexington, Ky. Sept. 7, 1820.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell a valuable TRACT OF LAND, in the county of Jessamine, and state of Kentucky, on the head waters of Clear Creek containing

600 Acres,

Whereon the subscriber lives, well improved with large Brick Buildings, and all other necessary out Houses; also an Apple Orchard of 500 trees, with timber and water equal to any in the county, with large pastures for stock raising;—also, a Tan Yard, Dwelling House, and all the necessary houses, with first rate spring and creek water—also a Saw Mill, Grist Mill and Distillery. This place suits well for dividing, as there are several houses with springs on it. The above land will be sold low for U. States Paper of Silver—and a better bargain will be given between this and Christmas, than will be had at any other time.

For terms apply to the subscriber, or PHILLIP G. SMITH, living near Mount Pleasant Meeting-house, Jessamine county.

WM. HUGHES.

August 30, 1820—35-3

MR. E. THOMAS, MUSICAL PROFESSOR,

(Lately from Europe and the Eastern Cities.)

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington, that he intends to open a MUSIC SCHOOL, in this place, at MR. DARRAC'S BALL ROOM,

Where he intends to teach the Clarionette, Flute, Flageolet and Guitar.

Mr. THOMAS will give private lessons at the habitations of those ladies and gentlemen who may desire it. For terms enquire at Mr. Lanphear's Tavern.

Sept. 14, 1820—37\*

Malt Liquors

GEORGE WOOD, has now for sale, at the LEXINGTON NEW BREWERY,

Porter and Beer,

And will in a short time, have PALE ALE ready for market, all brewed in the most celebrated London mode, as taught him by Richard Flower, esq. of Albion, Illinois,\* during his stay in this place.

Draft Porter, \$8 per barrel

Bottled do. 14 per dozen

Beer 7 per barrel

Do. 34 per half barrel

Do. 75 cents per Jar of 34 gallons delivered at the Brewery

Pale Ale, 9 per barrel

Do. 2 per dozen

The Jars will be found well adapted for small families, they are constructed so as to draw off the liquor with a crane.

CASH will be paid for BARLEY at the highest price.

\*Mr. Flower acquired his knowledge of Brewing, at Whitbread's Brewery, London, and was afterwards long extensively engaged in the trade.

Lexington New Brewery, Dec. 27—53tf

Lexington Ware House.

THE subscriber having rented of ROBERT WICKLIFFE and JOHN BRADFORD, a large BRICK WARE-HOUSE, in Water street, solicits patronage from the public. An inspection of Tobacco, &c. has been established by law, and inspectors appointed. Tobacco inspected at this Ware-house can be shipped as cheap as from any point above Frankfort, and at any season that boats can go from Louisville.

C. BRADFORD.

Sept. 1820—37

A Great Bargain.

FOR SALE in Jessamine county, near the head of the South Fork of Clear creek, a Farm containing

300 Acres first rate land, 120 acres cleared, a never failing spring, a fine Apple Orchard. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber on the premises.

JOHN MOSLEY.

Sept. 9th, 1820—37\*

## TO SPORTSMEN.

WILL be on over the Boon Station track, a sweepstake race, commencing on THURSDAY the 19th of OCTOBER, and to continue three days.

The first day three mile heats, entrance \$50. Second day, two mile heats, entrance \$30.

The third day, one mile and repeat for a Saddle, Bridle, Mortingale &c. to be worth \$30. The tract will be in complete order, by

GEORGE PICKETT.

Boon's Station, Sept. 18th, 1820—38

Hemp Wanted.

THE highest CASH price will be given for HEMP, at the Factory of

JOHN BRAND.

Dec. 24—52-4f

Notice.

THOSE indebted to WILLIAM LEAVY, or to the subscribers, either by note or account, are particularly requested to come forward and settle their respective dues.

WILLIAM LEAVY & SON.

Lexington, 14th Sept. 1820—37-6t

Rope-Making Business.

THE subscribers having rented Mr. Harfe's Rope Walk for a term of years, with the intention of carrying on the

Rope-Making Business,

In all its various branches, they will give the highest price in CASH for HEMP, delivered at said Walk, where BAILE ROPE, CABLES and THERED ROPE, of all descriptions, may be had on the shortest notice, warranted of equal quality to any manufactured in the United States. They wish to purchase a quantity of TAIL.

MORRISON & BRUCE.

Lexington, Jan. 15, 1820—4f

Land for Sale.



## The Journal.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

Oh! Sweet's the tear by beauty shed,  
When stern stern controls;  
And hard's the fate—'forbids to wed'  
A sympathy of souls.

This is a check to love's power,  
That love's self scarce knows,  
Obtrudes itself in tranquil hour—  
Disturbs its calm repose.

This sacred cheek, does beauty feel,  
When lovers plead their part;  
Who would a parent's treasure steal,  
And break a parent's heart?

Who can forget the tender tie,  
By which a daughter's bound?  
Or who can cease to wet the eye,  
If ingrate they are found?

And the child of duty's bursting tear,  
While struggling to suppress,  
Discovers a charm, surpassing far  
All dreams of happiness.

Through love like this, well may we view,  
How tender, and how true,  
How tender, and how true,  
If wedlock's chain should bind.

Oh! Sweet's the tear, by beauty shed,  
When stern stern controls;  
And hard's the fate—'forbids to wed'  
A sympathy of souls.

CESARIO.

### Agents for the Gazette.

We have found it necessary to appoint Agents in the different towns where the Gazette is taken throughout the U. States, to send a collector to collect the dues, the "foll" would eat up the "grit." Although a small sum from each: yet with the Printer, it is from small sums larger ones are to grow.

Subscribers are requested to pay their subscriptions to either of the following gentlemen—Those who receive their papers where no agent has been appointed, are requested to remit by mail.

Bowling Green—Ford & Stevenson, printers.  
Bardonia—Mr. Grayson, p. m. or Mr. Bar-  
net, Printer.  
Baltimore—John S. Skinner.  
Cincinnati—Post-master.  
Clarksville, Tenn.—Post-master.  
Danville—Daniel Barbee, p. m.  
Edinburgh—Mr. Lyon, p. m.  
Edwardsville, Ill.—Post-master.  
Estill, C. H.—Post-master.  
Ellisville—Post-master.  
Flemingburg—Mr. Ballerly, p. m.  
Frankfort—Mr. Crockett, p. m.  
Georgetown—Mr. Schrepp, p. m.  
Hephartsville—Mr. J. Bryan, p. m.  
Huntsville—Post-master.  
Harrodsburg—Mr. Keller, p. m.  
Jeffersonville, Ind.—Post-master.  
Louisville—Mr. Gray, p. m.  
Lancaster—J. P. Letcher, p. m.  
Milledgeburg—George Talbot, esq.  
Mount Sterling—Henry Daniel, esq. or the  
Post-master.  
Munroe, Tenn.—Post-master.  
Mayfield—Mr. Rife, p. m.  
Meads—Mr. Shotwell, p. m.  
Mount Zion—Post-master.  
Nashville, T.—Joseph Norvell, esq. or the  
Post-master.  
Natchez—Post-master.  
Nicholasville—Dr. Young, p. m.  
New Orleans—Bartlett & Cox, or Postmaster.  
New Glasgow—Post-master.  
Owensboro—Post-master.  
Philadelphia—Mr. Bache, p. m.  
Perryville—Mr. Fetter, p. m.  
Richmond—Mr. J. Turner, Printer.  
Russellville—Mr. Piper, d. p. m.  
St. Louis—Mr. Henry, Printer, or Post-  
master.  
Vincennes—Thos. Dubois & Co.  
Versailles—Joseph W. Bryson, p. m.  
Winchester—Mr. Ritchie, p. m.  
Washington—Mr. Murphy, p. m.

### SHOE-MAKING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced the above business in Lexington, on Limestone street, a few doors below the Jail, where he will do any kind of

Shoe Making or Mending, either coarse or fine, which he will warrant to be well executed. He will make SHOES to any pattern, by the Leather being found, at the lowest prices, for which he will take all kinds of country produce, at the market prices. He therefore solicits the public.

THOMAS IVEY

Sept. 7, 1830—36

### To all whom it may Concern.

Take Notice, THAT on the 31 day of October next, I shall meet with the processions and surveyors of Jackson county, at the lower corner of the tract of land Lewis Bryan now lives on, and adjoining Jeremiah Bryan's—it being part of Gen. Adam Stephens's military survey of 1000 acres, to take depositions and to establish the corners around the same tract, and continue from day to day until finished, and do such other business as the law requires or may be necessary. Given under my hand this 7th day of Sept. 1830.

364 ELIJAH CARTMELL

James Stephens, Tamey Steph. ne, William Hambrick, Sally Hambrick, John Crider, Polly Crider, Gilbert Shore and John Shore,

Take Notice, THAT I shall attend at the Office of Chas. Humphreys in the town of Lexington, on the 21st day of Sept. 1830, in order to take the depositions of McCaghey Oxley, Noah Pear and others, to be read in evidence in a suit in Chancery, now depending in the Fayette Circuit Court, wherein I am complainant and you and others are defendants.

BENJ. TYLER.

Aug. 13, 1830—33-4t

### LAW OFFICE.

U. B. Chambers & J. F. Robinson, WILL Practice LAW in conjunction in the Fayette and Fayette Courts. Their Office is kept in Georgetown, opposite Captain Brann's Tavern.

51-3m December 17, 1819.

Cash will be given for TALLOW & SOAP GREASE, DELIVERED at my Soap and Candle Factory, at the corner of Main-Cross and Water-streets, at the lower end of the lower Market-house, Lexington, or at the Great Crossings, Scott county.

JOHN BRIDGES.

December 30, —43

BLANKS.

For sale at this Office.

### BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES

WHEREAS the President of the United States is authorized by law to cause certain lands of the United States to be offered for sale;

Therefore, I, James Monroe, President of the United States, do hereby declare & make known, that public sales for the disposal, agreeably to law, of certain lands, shall be held as follows, viz:

At Delaware, in Ohio, on the first Mondays in August and October next, for the sale of the lands which have been surveyed in the district of Delaware, being 43 townships and fractional townships, viz:

August Sale.  
Townships 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6, S. of range 14  
1, 3, 4, 5 and 6, do. 15  
1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, do. 16  
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, do. 17

October Sale.  
Townships 1, 2, 3 and 4, south of range 9  
1, 2, 3 and 4, do. 10  
1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, do. 11  
1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, do. 12  
1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, do. 13

At Piqua, in Ohio, on the first Monday in September next, for the sale of the lands which have been surveyed in the district of Piqua, being 33 townships and fractional townships.

At Brookville, in Indiana, on the first Monday in October next, for the lands which have been surveyed in the district of Brookville, being 26 townships and fractional townships.

At Jeffersonville, in Indiana, on the first Monday in August next, for the lands lately surveyed in the district of Jeffersonville, being 27 townships and fractional townships.

At Terre Haute, in Indiana, on the first Monday in September next, for the lands which have been surveyed in the district of Terre Haute, being 43 townships and fractional townships.

At Edwardsville, Illinois, on the first Monday in October next, for the lands lately surveyed in the district of Edwardsville, being 38 townships and fractional townships.

At Arkansas, in the territory of Arkansas, on the first Mondays of August and October next, for the lands surveyed in the district of Arkansas, being 53 townships and fractional townships, viz:

August Sale.  
Townships 5, 7, 9 and 10, S. of R. 19, west of 5th principal meridian  
5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, do. 20, do  
6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, do. 21, do  
6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 & 14, do. 22, do

October Sale.  
Townships 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 & 14, south of range 23, west of 5th principal meridian  
8, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, do. 24, do  
9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, do. 25, do  
9, 10, 11 and 12, do. 26, do  
9 and 10, do. 27, do  
9 and 10, do. 28, do  
9 and 10, do. 29, do

At Jackson, in Missouri, on the second Monday in September next, for the lands surveyed in the district of Cape Girardeau, being thirty-five townships and fractional townships.

At Franklin, in Missouri, on the first Monday in November next, for the lands in the Military Bounty tract, (north of the Missouri river), which could not be distributed to soldiers, being chiefly quarter sections and fractions, too small or too large for bounty lots.

At Cahaba, in Alabama, on the first Monday in November next, for the lots in the towns of Claiborne and Jackson, and for townships 12 and 17 in range 20, and for township 18 in range 19, which were advertised but not offered for sale in March 1819.

Each sale shall continue three weeks and on longer; and each sale will commence with the lowest number of lot or section, township and range, and proceed in regular numerical order. The lands reserved by law for the use of schools, or for other purposes, will, as usual, be reserved from sale.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the eighteenth day of April, in the year 1820.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President,  
JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States, will insert the above once a week, till the 1st of November next, and send their accounts to the General Land Office for payment.

### BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress passed on the 17th of March, 1830, entitled "An act to authorize the President of the United States to appoint a Receiver of the public monies and Register of the Land Office for the district of Lawrence county in the Arkansas territory," It is enacted, that any person having a claim to a right of pre-emption within the said district, shall make known his claim and location, according to the provision of the laws now in force, to the Register at least six weeks before the time to be designated by the President of the United States for issuing patents to the soldiers of the late army, entitled to bounty land in said district:

Therefore, I, James Monroe, President of the United States, do hereby designate the fourth Monday of November next, as the time at which patents as aforesaid shall commence to issue.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the eighteenth day of April 1830.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President,  
JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Tanning & Skin Dressing.

THE subscriber has for sale at his Tan-Yard on Main-street, Lexington, opposite the Baptist Grave Yard, an assortment of LEATHER of all descriptions for Saddlers and Shoemakers.

ALSO—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Tanned and Dressed Sheep & Deer Skins, Parchment, Buckskin, White Leather &c. &c.

He has always on hand a large quantity of WOOL for Hatters, Clothiers, &c. He also takes Hides to Tan on Shores, and gives CASII for Hides.

IWM. CIRODE.

March 30, 1820—13-1v

### LIVERY STABLES.

I AM happy to announce to my friends and the public generally, that I have, at a great expense rebuilt my

Livery Stables, in a manner superior to any in the State, and upon the same ground on which they formerly stood. I respectfully solicit the patronage of my former customers and the public generally. I shall endeavor and hope to give satisfaction to all who may call.

WILLIAM BOWMAN.

Lexington, May 29, 1830—23-4t

### Office of the Commissary General of Subsistence.

Washington, August 1, 1820.

THIS is to give notice, that separate proposals will be received at the Office of the Commissary General of Subsistence, until the 20th day of September next, inclusive, for the supply of subsistence stores for the use of the troops of the United States, to be delivered in bulk, upon inspection, as follows:

At Boston.  
710 barrels prime Pork  
132 do. prime Beef  
1700 do. fine Flour  
4500 gallons of good proof whiskey  
12,000 do. good merchantable soap  
4000 do. do. do. candles  
138 bushels salt  
3000 gallons good vinegar  
1100 bushels of good sound beans

One-fourth on the first day of June, 1821.  
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1821.  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1821.  
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1822.

At New-York.  
830 barrels of prime pork  
1300 do. prime beef  
1900 do. fine flour  
5633 gallons proof whiskey  
13,000 pounds good merchantable soap  
4760 do. do. do. candles  
103 bushels salt  
3325 gallons good vinegar  
1250 bushels good sound beans

One-fourth on the first day of June, 1821.  
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1821.  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1821.  
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1822.

At Waterbury, New-York.  
70 barrels prime pork  
13 do. of prime beef  
168 do. fine flour  
420 gallons of good proof whiskey  
1300 pounds of good merchantable soap  
430 do. do. do. candles  
18 bushels salt  
280 gallons of good vinegar  
100 bushels of good sound beans

One-fourth on the first day of June, 1821.  
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1821.  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1821.  
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1822.

At Sacket's Harbor, New-York.  
503 barrels of prime pork  
95 do. prime beef  
1200 do. fine flour  
3300 gallons proof whiskey  
8400 pounds of good merchantable soap  
3000 do. do. do. candles  
130 bushels salt  
2100 gallons of good vinegar  
800 bushels of good sound beans

One-fourth on the first day of June, 1821.  
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1821.  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1821.  
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1822.

At Plattsburgh, New-York.  
210 barrels of prime pork  
40 do. prime beef  
500 do. fine flour  
1850 gallons of good proof whiskey  
3500 pounds of good merchantable soap  
1280 do. do. do. candles  
53 bushels salt  
875 gallons of good vinegar  
225 bushels of good sound beans

One-fourth on the first day of June, 1821.  
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1821.  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1821.  
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1822.

At Niagara, New-York.  
95 barrels of prime pork  
19 do. prime beef  
235 do. fine flour  
630 gallons of good proof whiskey  
1375 pounds of good merchantable soap  
575 do. do. do. candles  
25 bushels of good salt  
400 gallons of good vinegar  
140 bushels do. sound beans

One-fourth on the first day of June, 1821.  
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1821.  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1821.  
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1822.

At Detroit.  
700 barrels of prime pork  
1300 do. fine flour  
4000 gallons of good proof whiskey  
10,000 pounds of good merchantable soap  
3640 do. do. do. candles  
163 bushels salt  
2400 gallons vinegar  
1000 bushels of good sound beans

One-fourth on the first day of June, 1821.  
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1821.  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1821.  
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1822.

At Philadelphia.  
112 barrels of prime pork  
230 do. fine flour  
630 gallons of good proof whiskey  
1550 pounds of good merchantable soap  
600 do. do. do. candles  
85 bushels of salt  
420 gallons of good vinegar  
130 bushels of good sound beans

One-fourth on the first day of June, 1821.  
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1821.  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1821.  
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1822.

At Baltimore.  
229 barrels of prime pork  
450 do. fine flour  
1220 gallons proof whiskey  
3000 pounds of good merchantable soap  
1150 do. do. do. candles  
50 bushels salt  
730 gallons of good vinegar  
310 bushels of good sound beans

One-fourth on the first day of June, 1821.  
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1821.  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1821.  
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1822.

At Greenleaf's Point, Washington, D.C.  
140 barrels of prime pork  
290 do. fine flour  
800 gallons of good proof whiskey  
1900 pounds of good merchantable soap  
750 do. do. do. candles  
30 bushels salt  
500 gallons of good vinegar  
180 bushels of good sound beans

One-fourth on the first day of June, 1821.  
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1821.  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1821.  
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1822.

At Norfolk.  
288 barrels of prime pork  
600 do. fine flour  
1600 gallons of good proof whiskey  
4300 pounds of good merchantable soap  
1500 do. do. do. candles  
70 bushels salt  
1000 gallons of good vinegar  
400 bushels of good sound beans

One-fourth on the first day of June, 1821.  
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1821.  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1821.  
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1822.

At New Orleans.  
229 barrels of prime pork  
450 do. fine flour  
1220 gallons proof whiskey  
3000 pounds of good merchantable soap  
1150 do. do. do. candles  
50 bushels salt  
730 gallons of good vinegar  
310 bushels of good sound beans

One-fourth on the first day of June, 1821.  
One-fourth on the first day of September, 1821.  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1821.  
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1822.

At New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Red River, Fort Smith and St. Louis, a preference will be given to bids offering to furnish flour made of kiln-dried wheat.

It is desirable that persons making proposals, who are unknown to this Department, should give respectable references. It is also required, that all proposals made to this office be sealed in a separate envelope, and marked, "Proposals for furnishing Subsistence."

GEORGE GIBSON, Com. General of Subsistence.

Printers authorized to publish the laws of the U. States, at Boston, New York, Pittsburg, Charleston, S. C., New Orleans, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Ohio, and Lexington, Ky. will insert the above twice in August and once in September next, and send their accounts to this office, accompanied by a paper containing this advertisement.

August, 1820.

Rochester Springs,

ARE situated one mile South of Perryville, and one quarter of a mile East of the main road leading from Lexington, Ky. to Nashville, Tenn. Although there has been no accommodation for visitors at ROCHESTER SPRINGS until the last year, they have been visited for several years past by a number of persons, and a great many cures effected from the use of the water. As there are now such preparations made, as will justify its publicity, the subscriber solicits the patronage of the public, promising to use every exertion to render general satisfaction. Travellers are informed that a road has been opened a small distance from Perryville, by Rochester Springs, leading into the Nashville road, two miles below Perryville.

WILL S. ROCHESTER.

Rochester Springs, April 15, 1830—16-3m

### BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS by an act of congress passed on the 3d of March, 1817, entitled "An act to authorize the appointment of a Surveyor for the lands in the northern part of the Mississippi Territory, and the sale of certain lands therein described," the President of the United States is authorized to cause certain lands to be sold:

Therefore, I, James Monroe, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales shall be held at Huntsville, in Alabama, for the disposal (according to law) of the following lands, viz:

On the 2d Monday in October next, for the sale of townships 10 and 13, in range 2, E.; townships 9, 10, 11, and 14, in range 3, E.; townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, in range 5, E.; townships 12, 13, and 14, in range 6, E.; and township 12, in range 7, E. Also, the lands in the tract commonly called Colbert's reserve.

On the 1st Monday in December next, for the sale of townships 11, 12, 13, and 14, in range 3, W.; townships 12, 13, and 14, in range 6 and 7, W.; townships 11, 12, 13, and 14, in range 8, W.; townships 12, 13, 14, in range 9, W.; townships 13, and 14, in range 10, W.; and township 14, in range 11, W.; Also, the lands adjoining the town of Marathon, which have not been offered for sale, except such lands as have been reserved by law for the support of schools, or for other purposes. The lands shall be sold in regular numerical order, commencing with the lowest number of section, township, and range.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the 22d day of June 1820.

JAMES MONROE.

JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner of the General Land Office. 27-1 Nov.

Cash in Hand Will be given for 2 NEGRO BOYS and 1 GIRL of an unexceptionable character. Enquire of the Printers. June, 3d, 1819—25-4t

At Baton Rouge.  
275 barrels of prime pork  
450 do. fine flour  
145 do. kiln-dried corn meal  
1520 gallons of good proof whiskey  
4000 pounds of good merchantable soap  
330 do. do. do. candles  
14 bushels salt  
230 gallons good vinegar  
80 bushels of good merchantable beans

One-half on the first day of June, 1821.  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1821.  
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1822.

At Natchitoches, Red-River.  
61 barrels of prime pork  
95 do. fine flour  
51 do. kiln-dried corn meal  
490 gallons of good proof whiskey  
875 pounds of good merchantable soap  
330 do. do. do. candles  
14 bushels salt  
230 gallons good vinegar  
80 bushels of good merchantable beans

One-half on the first day of June, 1821.  
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1821.  
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At New Orleans.  
2000 barrels of prime pork  
3130 do. fine flour  
1050 do. kiln-dried corn meal  
11,000 gallons good proof whiskey  
22,400 pounds of good merchantable soap  
10,700 do. do. do. candles  
450 bushels of salt  
7,300 gallons good vinegar  
2800 bushels of good sound beans

One-fourth on the first day of June, 1821.  
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And the remainder on the first day of March, 1822.

It is understood, that the Pork to be contracted for is to consist of not more than fifteen pounds of head to the barrel, and the balance of the hog through, except feet and legs, which are inadmissible. The pieces not to exceed 10 pounds in weight.

Pork, beans, flour, whiskey, salt and vinegar, must be delivered in strong and secure barrels, and the soap and candles in strong and secure boxes, or in separate parts of the transportation. The Pork, Beef, Whiskey, Vinegar, and Flour to be delivered in seasoned heart of white oak barrels.

The subsistence stores to be contracted for, to be inspected at the time of delivery, and the contractor to be liable for the expense of inspection, and all other expenses, until they are safely delivered at such store houses as may be designated by the United States.

This will be received for the depots at St. Louis, New Orleans, Detroit, Boston, and New York, for the whole or separate parts of the regions if the latter, the flour and corn meal, whiskey, pork, and the small parts of the ration, to wit, beans, soap, candles, vinegar, and salt, will be bid for separately.

The privilege is reserved to the United States of increasing or diminishing the quantities to be delivered one-third, and of changing the periods of delivery, on giving 60 days notice thereof.

As a security of one-third the amount of delivery will be made at St. Louis, one-fourth at New Orleans and Detroit, and for other ports payment on delivery and inspection.

Persons making bids for New Orleans, Red River, Baton Rouge, Arkansas, St. Louis and Detroit, will make two sets of proposals; one predicated on being paid in Western funds, and the other set on receiving payment in drafts on the Department at Washington, or some Atlantic City.

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